Info-Hams Digest   Sun, 13 Feb 94   Volume 94 : Issue 147

Today's Topics:
                        GB2ATG (February 1994)
                         License from Panama?
                       Long range digital links
                            MICOWAVE OVENS
                        Power Supply Questions
                          Vertical Antennas

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Wed, 9 Feb 1994 03:59:00 -0700
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!
cyber2.cyberstore.ca!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!usenet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: GB2ATG (February 1994)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

BARTG * GB2ATG * NEWS * BARTG * NEWS * GB2ATG * BARTG
This is the - British Amateur Radio Teledata Group - News Broadcast Service
for all Amateurs and Short Wave Listeners interested in RTTY Amtor, Pactor and
Packet Radio.

This news is broadcast during the first full week commencing Monday each
month, to the following schedule..

Evening transmissions at 1930 GMT. on 3.584 MHz. Mark. +/- for QRM.
RTTY on Monday-AFSK, Wednesday-AFSK, and Friday-FSK.
Pactor-FEC on Tuesday.

Amtor-FEC on Thursday and Saturday.

Morning transmission at 1000 GMT. on 7.041 MHz. Mark. +/- for QRM.
RTTY on Sunday-AFSK.

An edited version of this bulletin is available on the Packet network as a
BARTG @ GBR. file thanks to: Andy (G3ZYP) @ GB7MXM.#36.GBR.EU.

It is also posted on the "INTERNET" system via the INFO-HAMS list on UCSD.EDU.
thanks to Iain (G6ARO) who is available on the "JANET" network as
Iain@HUMBER.AC.UK

News for February 1994. Bulletin No. 014. (all times are GMT).

RTTY DX Activity.
3.5 MHz.
4U1ITU 1830, OH0MFP 2200,

7 MHz.
GI4SRQ

14 MHz.
ZL2JON 0800, LU8DGS 0900, PJ2MI 1000, ZL1AMO and T91ENS 1130, LI3OOWG 1400,
RA2FB 1430, OD5PL and SV5AZP 1500, 4U1ITU and A45ZX 1600, 5R8DG 1700,
PJ0/N9FTC 2000,

21 MHz.
TZ6FIC 1030, KG4HG and CU1AC 1330, VP5/WA0VQR, KP4GC and 4O9S 1400,
4U1ITU and PJ0/N9FTC 1430, KP4GC, C6A/AA5AU and HK1LAQ 1500, YV5KWS 1530,
VE2MP 1600, CP1FF and VE9NC 1630, CU1AZ 1700.

Pactor DX.

3.5 MHz.
US5WV 1930.

14 MHz.
VS6FN 1200, 1B1AD 1400, VQ9TN 1530, ZB2FU/MM 1630.

21MHz.
LU1DO 1500.

QSL Information.
KG4HG was asking for cards via the Guantanamo Bay ARC listed as KG4AN in the
callbook.
4O9S via YU7KMN.
PJ0/N9FTC via home call.
4U1ITU via DK7UY.

VP5/WA0VQR via home call.
OH0MFP via OH3MFP.
1B1AD via DK7ZZ.
TZ6FIC via F6KEQ.

Contests.

The BARTG HF RTTY contest starts 0200 Saturday March 19 until 0200 Monday
March 21 on all 5 HF bands 80 through 10 meters. Single operator and SWL
stations permitted a maximum 30 hours operating. Rest periods in blocks not
less than 3 hours.
Multi-operator stations may work the full 48 hour contest period.

Categories:
1. Single operator all band.
2. Single operator single band.
3. Multi-operator all band.
4. Multi-operator Multi-transmitter.
5. Short Wave Listener.

Categories 1, 2, and 3 may not transmit on 2 or more bands at the same time.
No station may enter more than one category.

Exchange message to consist of:
RST plus a 3 figure group serial number starting with 001

QSO points:
Each completed QSO scores one (1) point. Stations may be contacted again on
other bands for QSO credit. All duplicate contacts on the same band must be
clearly marked in the log.

Multipliers:
All DXCC countries (including W, VE and VK) and all W, VE and VK call areas
count as multipliers on each band.
Note:: Any country or W/K, VE/VO or VK area may be counted again if
worked on a different band but continents are counted once only.

Scoring:
QSO points times multipliers times continents (max 6).

Logs:
Use separate log sheets for each band. Logs must show band, date, time GMT,
callsign, message sent and received, countries and points claimed.
SWL logs must contain date and time GMT of logging, callsign of station heard,
report sent by that station and callsign of station being worked.

Summary sheet.
To show full scoring, times of operation and address for correspondence. In

the case of multi-operator stations, the names and callsigns of all operators
involved with the station operation during the contest.
All logs must be received by May 31 1994 to qualify. Sample log and summary
sheets are available from the contest manager. UK entrants send large (A4)
S.A.E. outside UK please send 6 IRC'S to cover postage. Computer generated logs
containing all specified information are welcomed.

Please send your contest or check logs to:
Contest Manager
John Barber G4SKA
PO. Box 8.
Tiverton, Devon EX16 5YU, England.

Certificates will be awarded to the top 3 stations in each category, the top 5
single operators in each continent and the top single operator in each W/K,
VE/VO and VK area.

Contestants contacting 25 or more DXCC countries on two-way RTTY during the
contest may claim the Quarter Century Award (QCA) issued by B.A.R.T.G. for
which a charge of 6 US. dollars or 30 IRC's is made. Existing QCA holders may
add new countries to their existing records.
A separate sheet showing bands, callsign and countries claimed must be
included with the contest log.

Comments on the contest would be much appreciated.

Notes of interest.
1B1AD is Northern Cyprus which does not carry DXCC status at present.
US5WV is a special call for CIS Europe.
LI30OWG is a special call being used from Gjovik for the Olympic winter games
in Norway. There is also LI20OWG and LI40OWG.

Changes affecting the Russian CIS prefix allocation from January 1 1994 as
follows:

Republic.	Old prefix.	New prefix.
European Russia	(UA1,3,4,6)	RAA-RIZ, UAA-UIZ.
Ukraine	(UB,UT,UY)	EMA-EOZ, URZ-UZZ.
Byelorussia.	(UC)	EUA-EWZ.
Azerbaijan.	(UD)	4JA-4JZ, 4KA-4KZ.
Georgia.	(UF)	4LA-4LZ.
Armenia.	(UG)	EKA-EKZ.
Turkmenistan.	(UH)	EZA-EZZ.
Uzbekistan.	(UI)	UJA-UMZ.
Tadzhikistan.	(UJ)	EYA-EYZ.
Kazakhstan.	(UL)	UNA-UQZ.
Kirghizia.	(UM)	EXA-EXZ.

Moldavia.   (UO)   ERA-ERZ.

For Russian stations;

UW => RU - UV => RX - UZ => RK

Previous changes to other USSR prefixes include:

Lithuania.   (UP,RP)   LY. SINCE 1990
Latvia.   (UQ,RQ)   YL. SINCE 1990
Estonia.   (UR,RR)   ES. SINCE 1990

To complete the list the following prefixes remain in force, (as far as I am
aware):

Franz Josef Land. 4K2, EK, UA1O
Kaliningrad.   UA2F,RA2F
Asiatic Russia.   UA7-UA0, UZ7-UZ0.

During the ARRL Roundup contest a number of strange new CIS prefixes were
being used. There is no doubt this will make the job of the contest manager
more difficult until we can be sure which Republic the prefix in use
represents. Some stations were informing contacts during the exchange. For
instance RU3AT (ex UW3AT) avoided and doubt but others are going to be
difficult to pin down. I can only suggest you add a note with your submitted
log indicating areas of doubt. This should help the committee to locate and
correct any misunderstandings.

Thanks this month to:.
G3ZYP, GW3LYF, DXNS.

BARTG caters for all DATA interests with information-components-kits -ready
built units and software from experts. Members receive a 120 page quarterly
journal devoted to data modes. Beginners guides for most data modes are
available. The group sponsors HF and VHF RTTY contests, administers its own DX
and members award scheme and runs an annual rally.

This copy of BARTG News is posted by Iain Kendall (G6ARO) who can be contacted
via Internet e-mail at.. iain@humber.ac.uk Items for inclusion in the
broadcast may also be mailed to this address, as well as any queries regarding
membership or services offered by BARTG.

Copy of the news bulletin as distributed by G0ARF 940201.

Date: Sun, 13 Feb 1994 15:03:04 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!wa4mei.ping.com!

ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: License from Panama?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2jg8p9$acc@klaava.Helsinki.FI> mjokinen@cc.Helsinki.FI (Matti Jokinen)
writes:
>I am one of these hopeless creatures, who cannot raise the 40
>marks per minute cw-cpy-speed to 60 which is the limit for the senior
>class licens in our country. In the junior class we are allowed to phone
>operations only on the 28 mHz band. As I am planning a longer yachting
>voyage and I would like to be in contact with my fellow countrymen
>through ham radio, it would be interesting to know if it is true that
>you may buy for yourself a ham licens from Panama. How much would it
>cost?

One would hope not, but there are unethical officials in some countries
who will sell you anything for the right price. While I don't think
Morse is a valid testing requirement, I certainly wouldn't countenance
the buying and selling of licenses.

If you can do 8 WPM, you almost certainly can push that to 12 WPM with
some practice in *writing* faster. That's usually the problem at this
speed plateau, you haven't finished writing one character before the
next has started. If you haven't mastered the multi-tasking process
of "copying behind", and some of us can't due to attention deficits
or whatever, then you have to develop a shorthand way of writing that
will allow you to copy in realtime. Work at developing a stylized
character form that requires minimum strokes to accomplish. Some
people can do that by using disconnected cursive, others develop
their own style of printing. Try copying all lower case, it's generally
faster than upper case block printing. If your authorities will allow
you to copy with a typewriter or computer keyboard, by all means take
advantage of that opportunity. It will speed your copy greatly.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Date: Fri, 11 Feb 1994 00:33:43 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!
europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Long range digital links
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CL0F1v.EzK.2@cs.cmu.edu> br@cs.cmu.edu writes:
>
>   Can any of you radio folks give me a hand with this?
>
>   I need a system capable of transmitting about 1 MegaBit per second
>   of digital data from anywhere on the planet. This would be a one-way
>   link. I'm sure this can be done, but can it be done reliably without
>   a satellite and lots of very fancy gear? If so, I have some questions:

This is a *very* demanding application. To get global coverage without
benefit of relay, you're basically forced to use ELF, but you can't get
high throughputs at ELF because of the limited bandwidth. It's easy to
get 1 Mbit/s throughput at UHF, but you're restricted to slightly greater
than line of sight range, or somewhat more if you do high power forward
scatter. At HF, you can get spot coverage to portions of the globe due
to ionospheric refraction at certain times, under certain conditions related
to time of day, solar cycle, etc, but the multipath (selective fading) of
such channels makes high data rates difficult at best.

This application demands either wireline or satellite relay to be
practical.

> How much might the equipment to do this cost?
> How much would this equipment (the transmitter) weigh?
> How much volume would this equipment (transmitter) occupy?
> How much power would the transmitter require during operation?
>   How big would the antenna have to be?

All of the above can be answered "a lot" or "huge".

>   If the problem is simplified to communicate within a single hemisphere,
>   does that make life alot easier?

A bit. You could bounce the signals off the Moon, but that's not available
24x7, and would still require huge amounts of power and antenna gain to
achieve 1 Mbit/s throughput. Meteor scatter could give you a 1500 km
radius under ideal conditions, and would require slightly less demanding
equipment (but only *slightly* less).

The problem is the need for 24x7 communications to *anywhere* on the
globe at 1 Mbit/s. If you needed spot coverage to selected points on
an intermittant basis determined by external conditions, or you could
accept *much* less throughput, then the problem begins to become doable.
It's still hard without artificial relay, however.

Sounds like this is a balloon experiment from the parameters you set
out. You're not going to be able to get global coverage at high data

rate from a balloon borne package without external relay.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Date: 8 Feb 1994 23:33:00 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!news.msfc.nasa.gov!
news.larc.nasa.gov!grissom.larc.nasa.gov!kludge@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: MICOWAVE OVENS
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <39301.85.uupcb@chaos.lrk.ar.us> bob.hilton@chaos.lrk.ar.us (Bob
Hilton) writes:
>   "YOU MUST REGISTER YOUR MICROWAVE OVEN
>   The Federal Government requires that records be filed on the
>   location of all microwave ovens. A registration card, packed
>   inside this oven, is used to track the location of our micro-
>   wave ovens. ... If you bought this oven from a previous owner,
>   please establish your ownership by writing to: [address]."

This law was put into place by disloyal French sympathizers in the US
government, so that when the French invade our country they will know
exactly where every microwave is located. The French forces will first
confiscate all American microwaves and make frozen food illegal, thereby
cutting off the food supply for most of the country. Then they will
demoralize all right-thinking Americans by forcing them to eat stuff with
rich sauces all the time. It will be absolutely terrible. It is a proven
fact that eating lots of artificial flavorings and preservatives extends
the lifespan.
--scott
--
"C'est un Nagra. C'est suisse, et tres, tres precis."

Date: Sun, 13 Feb 1994 13:53:23 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!emory!wa4mei.ping.com!
ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Power Supply Questions
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <760937769.AA04746@mcws.fidonet.org>

Bob.Albert@f943.n102.z1.fidonet.org (Bob Albert) writes:
>
>I tend to operate my mobile type rigs (in the shack) at reduced
>potential to increase reliability and lamp life. Thus, rather than
>goosing the rig to 14 Volts to get a little more output, I tend to run
>it at 12.2 or so; that way I may never have to fix the thing.

While 12.2 volts is probably fine, beware of carrying this idea to
extremes. Most of the finals in modern VHF/UHF rigs lose efficiency
rapidly as voltage is decreased. You can find yourself with low output
and overheated finals if you allow the voltage to sag too much. Also,
many of the circuits in the radio become non-linear leading to severe
distortion and spurious products if operated below their design voltage.
Lots of radios just won't operate properly at all if voltage drops to
11 volts or less.

Mobile rigs are designed to tolerate the range of voltages between
12 and 14.8 volts of the automotive electrical environment. Going
outside those limits in either direction can lead to trouble. The
ideal voltage for automotive gear is 13.8 volts. You should stick
as close to that as possible for best results.

If you want to increase lamp life, wire a resistor in series with
the bulbs. Lamp output drops rapidly with decreasing voltage, but
life goes up almost exponentially with decreasing voltage. A 10%
drop from nominal is about the ideal compromise for lamps. This is
not generally true for RF transistors or ICs, so they should run
at their design voltage.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Date: Fri, 11 Feb 1994 02:05:52 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!
srgenprp!alanb@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Vertical Antennas
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:

: Yes, yes, I understand that, but look at what you're saying, "the
: current is *still* 1A in *each* 1/4-wave element." Since the dipole

: has *two* elements, 1+1=2, it's instant flow is twice the current
: of a single element.

If you installed RF ammeters in each element, they would read the
same no matter whether the ground plane is present or no. (Since
the RF generator and both elements are in series, the current must
be the same in each.) Each 1/4-wave element radiates 1/2 the total
power no matter whether the ground plane is present or no.

(Is anybody else still following this convoluted discussion?)

AL N1AL

Date: Fri, 11 Feb 1994 00:12:39 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!
europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <CKxKI7.1IJ@world.std.com>, <1994Feb9.031017.13806@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
<CKz3I8.6M4@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)
Subject : Re: 40 meter QRP (cw or ssb)

In article <CKz3I8.6M4@news.Hawaii.Edu> jherman@uhunix3.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (Jeff
Herman) writes:
>In article <1994Feb9.031017.13806@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary
Coffman) writes:
>>In article <CKxKI7.1IJ@world.std.com> barnaby@world.std.com (Richard L Barnaby)
writes:
>>>Any advice for cracking the morse-as-characters to morse-as-words barrier?
>>
>>No. I've been a ham 30 years and I still can't do it. If I don't write
>>it down, I have no idea what's being sent.
>>
>
>Yes. First, put down your pencil and force yourself to copy in your head.

Easy to say. Some of us find it to be impossible however.

>In fast Morse, you don't want to try to pick out individual letters; rather
>you want to hear entire words. Now , one way recognizing words is to make
>up code tapes yourself consisting of common words you might hear during
>a CW QSO: the, rig, ant, qth, ...; send each word at least a dozen times
>and recognition will come very quickly (this is how I learned Vietnamese -
>but Gary will quickly deny any correlation between learning a language and
>learning code even though the methods of learning are the same: repetition!).

Well short words can be considered simply extensions to the alphabet,
as in Chinese and other pictographic representations of words rather
than characters. The problem comes with longer or less familiar words.
Then you're back to character by character spelling to determine what
was sent.

I can wait and recognize "the", but when it turns out to be the
opening character group in "Thessalonian", I'm screwed. Dealing
character by character on paper insures I get either correctly.

Gary

In article <rohvm1.mah48d-090294083450@136.141.220.39>, rohvm1.mah48d@rohmhaas.com
(John E. Taylor III) writes:
|> In article <2j8dql$7ul@news.acns.nwu.edu>, rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
|> (Rajiv Dewan) wrote, in part:
|>
|> > >How many people use typewriters or computers for copying code?
|> >
|> > I think that there is one down side to this approach.

So how many of you think I am UTC by learning on a computer?

Date: Sun, 13 Feb 1994 14:45:54 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!wa4mei.ping.com!
ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <CKz3I8.6M4@news.Hawaii.Edu>, <1994Feb11.001239.2842@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
<39@swan.ukc.ac.uk>
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)
Subject : Re: 40 meter QRP (cw or ssb)

In article <39@swan.ukc.ac.uk> ali@ukc.ac.uk (A.L.Ibbetson) writes:
>In article <1994Feb11.001239.2842@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary
Coffman) writes:
>>I can wait and recognize "the", but when it turns out to be the
>>opening character group in "Thessalonian", I'm screwed. Dealing
>>character by character on paper insures I get either correctly.
>
>The way it works in my head seems to be that I have a longish mental
>FIFO with parallel access for pattern matching. The FIFO seems to run
>at about 5-10 letters, though access back to 10 letters requires me to
>think harder than for, say, 5. The length varies with speed too. Oh
>yes, and there are also algorithms for stuff missed in QRM: I am
>conscious of rescanning activity going on in my mind to try to `make
>sense' of whole chunks of partially copied code. This is mostly
>english grammer context guessing, but there is also a little bit of
>`that S could have been an H, but not a Q'.
>
>The character-by-character loading of the FIFO is subconscious, I just
>`hear' the words, I guess as my brain picks out whole words from the
>FIFO. At high speed, near the limit of my ability, I hear whole
>phrases. I suspect this is why most operators I know have a small
>speed range (about 5wpm) just below their maximum, where they read code
>more comfortably than lower speeds. Of course, I use the FIFO as an
>analogy. Goodness knows what is really going on in my head. I'd have
>the same difficulty describing how I ride a bike.
>
>The point I seek to make (long windedly) is that unless you put the
>pencil down Gary, you deny yourself the chance of developing this `look
>back and re-evaluate' ability, which is how I copy Thessalonian via
>"the", "these", "no, what the hell is this word?" and finally
>"Thessalonian", though I think most of us CW freaks would actually miss
>the word unless there were preceding context clues. But maybe I
>shouldn't admit that :-)

OK, Alan, I understand what you're saying. My mental "FIFO", however,
is 3 characters or less deep. And that doesn't matter whether the
characters are input via aural Morse, visual flash cards, or spoken
phonetics. Once the depth exceeds 3, the oldest character is gone off

the stack. Attention span deficit, poor short term pattern memory,
or something.

If I can't get the information down where I can take it in as a
gestalt, I can't understand it. VOA slow English drives me crazy,
I have to take notes to figure out what they're talking about, and
my natural text reading speed has been around 1000 WPM since first
grade. Slow is just no go for me, my mind races so far ahead considering
contextual pathways that I lose the thread of meaning if the input is
less than about 120 WPM.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Date: Tue, 8 Feb 1994 16:02:25 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!torn!
news2.uunet.ca!xenitec!mks.com!richw@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <ecarpCKrL52.57s@netcom.com>, <CKsGp5.2KF@world.std.com>,
<CKt1vn.JL9@world.std.com>net
Reply-To : richw@mks.com (Rich Wales)
Subject : Re: Operating in Canada?

David Tucker wrote:

 Well, your US licence is good in Canada indefinitely, as
 long as it is valid, as far as I know. If you become a
 landed immigrant, and wish to obtain a Canadian licence,
 I have been told by a government official that you must
 pass all the exams. I have also been told by Rich, who
 went through the process, that you can get credit for
 code and theory and will only have to pass the rules exam.

I'll assume "Rich" in the above refers to me. I can confirm from per-
sonal experience that when I applied for a Canadian amateur license last
year, I was given full credit for the Canadian "Basic", "Advanced", and
"12 WPM" qualifications on the basis of my US "Advanced" license. I was
required to pass a 26-question exam on Canadian amateur rules and regu-
lations, but that was all.

 Canadian rules also require that reciprocal operators from

the US be not only US citizens but US residents, too.

This is indeed the way the rules read. I was told by Canadian officials
that no one would really mind if I operated up here for a while using my
US call -- but that since I was a landed immigrant, I "should" eventu-
ally get a Canadian license.

Incidentally, I've retained my US amateur license even though I now live
in Canada. Since the FCC won't accept a non-US address, I sent in a
Form 610 and changed my address to that of my parents in California. If
anything ever gets sent there, they'll forward it to me up here.

 Unlike US rules, Canadian rules do not explicitly void
 reciprocal privileges upon taking out Canadian citizenship.
 You could therefore make a case that that means, as long
 as you retain US citizenship, your US licence is valid in
 Canada.

Please be careful here not to fall into the fallacy of assuming that US
and Canadian citizenship are mutually exclusive. Contrary to popular
belief, US law does =not= ban dual citizenship; and, for that matter,
neither does Canadian law. Lots of people are citizens (by birth or by
naturalization) of both the US and Canada; the US State Department knows
about them and explicitly doesn't mind. If anyone is interested in more
info on this subject, I'll be glad to oblige.

--
Rich Wales (VE3HKZ, WA6SGA/VE3)   //   Mortice Kern Systems Inc.
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